

U.S. Warns of Castro Declaration of War on Hemisphere

Following is the text of a U.S. statement, followed on January 30 by Juan Bosch, President of the Republic, Chairman of the Special Committee To Consider Resolutions II.I and VIII of the Eighth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and read before the Special Committee on that date.

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No. 82

EXCELLENCY: I refer to note No. 523 from the United States Delegation, dated December 14, 1962, transmitting excerpts of speeches by two high Cuban Government officials containing statements openly advocating violence to overthrow established governments in other American Republics. In the same communication it was noted that these statements would be of immediate interest to the governments as a clear indication of the continuing intervention-

¹For background and texts of resolutions adopted by the Eighth Meeting of Consultation at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on Jan. 31, 1962, see Bulletin of Feb. 19, 1962, p. 270.

²Not printed here.

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in the course of the Cuban revolution and its progress, and that the hemisphere would be expected to continue its intervention in Cuba.

On January 30, 1962, Prime Minister Fidel Castro in a speech at the closing session of the Congress of Women of the Americas made a major policy statement, further defining the Cuban Government's position of encouragement and support for armed insurrection in other countries of the hemisphere. The statement constitutes a declaration of war against the hemisphere. Given in the context of the present dispute between Moscow and Peking over the strategy and tactics which international communism should follow in its pursuit of world domination, the statement has added significance, since Castro clearly advocates the path of violence. There follows the text of the principal sections of what he had to say on this subject:

We must think about how to change that situation [the social and economic conditions in Latin America]. There are persons who are experts on figures, but what is needed are experts on changing the situation, experts on leading peoples on revolutions. That is the art of the revolutionaries, the art that must be learned and developed. How to bring the masses to the struggle.

It is the masses who make history, but for them to make history, the masses must be taken to the battle. That is the duty of leaders and the revolutionary organizations: to make the masses march, to launch the masses into battle. That is what they did in Algeria. And that is what the patriots are doing in South Vietnam. They have sent the masses into battle with correct methods, correct tactics, and they have brought the greatest amount of the masses into the battle.

That is what we did. The four, five, six, or seven of us who one day were separated did not conquer power. It was the movement of the masses that the struggle against the tyranny unleashed, which culminated in the victory of the people. . . . These are the historic truths. And we believe that we at least have the right to speak about our historic truths without some long distance theoreticians telling us what happened here without having ever come here. One does not have to whisper about these things, nor must one say them in low tones. They must be said in a loud voice so that they will be heard, really heard.

And let the peoples hear them, because these false interpretations of history tend to create that conservatism that all suits imperialism; it tends to create that resignation and reformism, and that policy of waiting for the Greek calends to make revolutions. These false interpretations of history do not conform

